

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.

THE

(NUMBER 1748.)

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ANIZE of BREAD, published March 10, 1776.
Flour at 17/6 per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of best Flour to weigh
1lb. 11/4 for 4 Coppers.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New York, June 30, 1776.

WHEREAS the Congress have received information that divers disaffected and dangerous persons in this colony have lately left their usual places of residence, and secreted themselves in woods, swamps, and other places, in all probability with a design to join the enemy, and on an opportunity shall offer, which, if not prevented, will greatly endanger the peace, quiet, and safety of the inhabitants.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the Committees of the several Cities, Towns, Manors, Precincts, and districts, in this Colony, to cause to be apprehended and brought before them, all such persons as are above described, and that they cause them to be kept under a strong guard in some goal, or other place of security in this Colony. And the said Committees are hereby empowered to order the officers of the militia in the several districts, to carry this Resolution into effectual execution.

Extract from the Minutes.
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee for the County of Bergen, held at New Bridge the 24th day of June, 1776, the resolution of the honorable Provincial Congress of New York of the 24th instant, directing a mode for raising To be Enlisted Three Hundred men in this Province for relieving the army of New York, being under consideration.

RESOLVED, That this Committee will cheerfully and seasonably assist the officers in raising and equipping the quota of men for this county; and we do most earnestly recommend to the several Committees of the county, that they exert themselves in aiding and assisting the officers appointed on that detachment to the utmost of their power.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Committees and especially to the Committee for the Precinct of Bergen; that they be careful and diligent in watching the motions of the enemy by sea and land, and to give notice immediately to his Excellency General Washington, or to the Commander of any body of troops who may be stationed in their vicinity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Committee to promote harmony among the people of this county, both by their influence and example, to the better to enable us to exert our utmost power in the great cause of America, and in the present dangerous and critical juncture. And we most earnestly recommend to the good people of this county, that they aid and assist the families of those brave men who are necessarily absent in defence of their country, in getting in their harvest, that their wives and families may not suffer by their absence.

By order of the Committee.
DANIEL SMITH, Chairman.

ESSEX COUNTY COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
Newark, June 16, 1776.

WHEREAS there was an order of the former county Committee of the 13th of February last, that no person should be allowed to move into or settle within this county without bringing a certificate from the Committee of the City, Town, Precinct, or County from whence they removed, that they had first secured the general Association recommended by the Continental, or Provincial Congress of New Jersey, or adopted by the Committee of the district where they resided, and had in all things behaved in a manner friendly to American liberty. And whereas sundry people have of late removed into this county, some from the Province of New York, and others from the different counties in this Province, Resolved, That all such persons so as aforesaid, removed into this county, be notified to produce their certificates to this Committee, by the eighth day of July next; and that upon their non-compliance they be immediately ordered out of the county, to the place from whence they came.

Extract from the Minutes.
Published by order of the Committee,
ICHABOD BURNET, Clerk.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to give the following a place in your next publication, and you will oblige a constant reader; and I believe offend no true friend to liberty.

Of late there are numerous publications, from various motives, on modern times and appearances; and many think there is a black cloud hanging over our heads: Some suppose, that God is contending with us; and as a foundation, for their opinion, they quote these words from an ancient author. *It there evil in the city, and the LORD hath not done it: From this and many other like sayings, in old authors (if they may be depended upon) it is evident, our Maker is chaffing us for our sins.* If this is truly the case, it is not worth the trouble to enquire, "Wherefore is he contending with us?" My dear fellow coun-

trymen, it is not the sin of a few individuals, of the lower classes of base men, who hide in a corner, and if discovered, are punished by the law of the land, which are the downfall of nations, tho' they may have a share in it: But when the rulers, and principal men, are sharper than a thorn hedge; and the best of them like a brier: when they are robbers, and thieves, their hands full of violence, and these things tolerated by the laws, or judges of the land; then may we expect the judgments of God to fall on us, for we are guilty. And if we will continue in our sin, and beg our iniquities; should God remove the sword from us, and not make bond-men of us; no doubt he has fore-judged in favor for us. May we not tremble, and be horribly afraid; if this chastisement removes not our iniquity? The which points at our particular God-provoking, foul condemning sin; as plainly as a particular sin can be pointed at, by a particular punishment: Had God sent in mine, pestilence or any other death, we might have been uncertain, what was the particular sin for which we suffered.

Do we complain of injustice, and cruelty? We are unjust and cruel. Do we pray, that we may not be made servants to our fellow creatures? We make servants, and slaves of our fellow creatures. Do those who would rule over us, use fire and sword to subdue us? If those whom we make slaves live for freedom, we use fire, sword, or helter, and gibbet too, to subdue them. Verily we condemn our own actions, by every complaint. We daily appeal to the word of God, to justify us in defending ourselves from a yoke of bondage; and do we not by the same rule, condemn our fellow creatures in holding our fellow creatures in perpetual slavery? Perhaps you will say they were made to be slaves; but did you make them? or did their Maker tell you he made them to be your slaves? If not, by what authority can you hold them in servitude? God knew the healthful kind of mankind for dominion; else why did he say Exod 21:16, *He that stealeth a man, and selleth him; or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death; and Paul the Apostle saith, the law was made for men's sinners, &c.* But that law is out of date, and without force or virtue; or it has become rational to disregard it, and him that made it. But perhaps you will say, We did not steal the Negroes; but did you not purchase your proprietary right, (if you think you have any) or was it not first purchased, of those that stole them? If so, then tremble! lest the flying roll mentioned in Zach. 5:2, *should enter into your house as a curse, and consume it, with the timber thereof, and the stones thereof, and cut you off as a thief; for when thou sawest a thief, then thou consentest with him. These things hast thou done, and God kept silence; but he hath reproved thee, and set them in order before thine eyes. Seeing you were partners with thieves, and hated your own souls.*

But if you fulfil the royal law, according to the scripture, *"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself: You will do well: Therefore all things, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do so even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets, by which we must be judged."*

If we desire all men to give up their claim to us, and allow us to be free; should we not give up our claim to others, and allow all men to be free also?

Or do we think that God is a respecter of persons, and that we by fasting and praying, can influence Jehovah, to be partial in our favour, and confirm us in freedom; that we may thereby have it in our power, to keep others in perpetual slavery?

If there be a righteous God, who is no respecter of persons; who saith, *not many rich, not many noble, &c. But hath chosen the weak things of this world, and things that are not, to bring to naught, things that are; and if he will appear for our deliverance, when we strive against those who would lord it over us; then doubtless (if he be a God of sufficient power) he will also appear for our slaves; and our reward no doubt will be, like that servant, who after he was forgiven ten thousand talents, went and cast his fellow servant into prison, for an hundred pence.*

I am self condemned, for I have been partner in the slave trade: But my dear fellow countrymen, let us for the future, so speak, and so do, as those who must be judged by the law of liberty: For he that *strength us mercy, shall have judgment without mercy, and it we hold our fellow creatures in perpetual slavery, we are unjust, and at the time we are wilfully unjust, we are far from being merciful.*

Not relying on my own wisdom, but on the infallible word of truth, and the reason and nature of things, which the God of truth hath established; I bid defiance to all who hypocritically pretend to be sons of freedom, to form an adequate answer to these things.

May I not call those hypocritical, who (although the Saviour of the world has said, *pray ye, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us; and moreover added, if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you; and has also taught us that the law, and the prophets, require us to do to all men even as we would that they should do to us; and we bring our gift to the altar, and there remember that our brother (as yet) is the child of Acan;) hath taught against us, if we do not leave our gift and gift and be reconciled to our brother (do him justice) before we offer our gift, he will, &c. who hath required this of us, &c. Away with it; I am loath to bear it; all this notwithstanding, they will pray with a devout countenance, but faster who art in Heaven, appeased and judge for us, and give us as we beseech thee, that freedom which we continually refuse to our fellow creatures: the work-manship of thy hand, our brethren by the adoption parents; our kindred made of the same clay; our neighbors dwelling in the same house, or in our kitchen; so we have them in a yoke of bondage; therefore bear not their prayer, nor attempt to deliver them, for if thou dost, we will fight against thee with our might; and if they combine, and go out for their freedom as we do for ours, we will surely put them to death; we will burn, hang, and gibbet them; for we have them in our power.*

Tho' this is not the form of words, commonly used in prayer; it is the real language of the words and actions put together; and actions do speak louder than words.

O cursed selfishness! the foundation of all iniquity, the mother of all misery.

A COMMONER.

Borough of Ellensburg,
New Jersey.

LONDON, March 21.

IN the debate which arose in the Committee of Supply last Monday night on the estimate of the army extraordinary, the death of the gallant Gen. MONTGOMERY was lamented in strains of the most pathetic eloquence that ever were heard in the House of Commons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Colonel Barré, distinguished themselves on the occasion, and vied with each other in the panegyric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in a very handsome manner did justice to his merits; and said, that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded, when they were thus "praised, wept, and honoured by the muse he loved."

Lord North censured the unqualified liberality of the praises bestowed on General Montgomery, by the gentlemen in opposition, because they were bestowed upon a REBEL; and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted, indeed, that he was brave; he was able; he was humble; he was generous; but still he was only a brave, able, humane, and generous REBEL; and said, that the following verse of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him—"Cato on his virtues, they've 'ndoned his country."

Mr. Fox rose a second time, and said the term of rebel, applied by the noble Lord to that excellent person, was no certain mark of disgrace, and therefore he was the less eager to clear him of the imputation; for that all the great assertors of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of

• Pope.

marking, in all ages had been called REBELS; that they even owed the constitution, which enabled them to sit in that house, to a REBELLION.

Lord North, said it was a shame to punish the poor voters of Hindon, and Shaftesbury for bribery, while the names of several members of Parliament were to be found in the list of contractors, amassing sums of money out of the calamities of their country. He moved that the accounts on the table, of all the articles of expence for the army at Boscawen, and all, might be published.

Mr. Tufnell complained of an extravagant article for pickets and vinegars for 5000 men at Boscawen for three months, and said, that if they had lived upon nothing else this whole time, it could not have come to half the money.

Sir Joseph Mawbey, objected to the war, and all the charges of it, he was bitter against the ministry, and said forbadest thou answer in the long run for this destructive war.

Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Pownall, spoke in support of the measures, the expence, and the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, and on putting the question they were carried.

Mr. Burke then made the following motion:

Resolved, That it appears to this house that the sum of £849,000 14s. 8d. charged as extraordinary expences of the army, was chiefly incurred, for services within the town of Boscawen in North America. I passed in the negative.

Resolved, That ample provision for the comfortable accommodation of our troops at Boscawen having been made, by the public, there could be no pretence to call upon the nation for any further supply. Passed in the negative.

It may be depended upon as an absolute fact, that the Prince of Brunswick positively refused to let his regiment go to America; and on this being insisted on, resigned his commission immediately.

March 29.

An evening paper of last night says, out of the provision article of hops lately sent to Boscawen, we can assure the public, that what from disease, and other accidents, only four hops were landed, while after paying every expence, food government in the very moderate sum of Eleven Hundred Pounds per hop; the hop-drover, from similar circumstances, cost them seven hundred pounds—Quite, I am afraid, fifty thousand men, at the distance of three thousand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for such conquest?

Colonel St. Paul is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

Orders are said to be given from the War office, and also from the Victualling office, to stop all provisions from being put on board the transport ships, and for the soldiers lying at Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. from embarking, and to stop all other proceedings for twenty days.

March 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the sums stipulated for their hire and pay, is to be advanced by Great Britain. The Prince of Waldeck and several of the German princes who have engaged to furnish troops, are expected in England. These Princes have a juster notion of the finances of England than to permit their subjects to embark before they are paid for their hire.

It is astonishing how any man could ever dream of sending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bag, his bucket, his boots, his belt, his haversack, cloak, his canteen, his broad sword and his carbine galloping round a tree to catch a rifle man or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the consequences were not serious.

April 2. Mr. Hartley member for Kingston upon Hull, rose a little after four, and in an introductory speech which lasted till near six o'clock, he went through the management of the American war in the departments of the army and navy, and endeavoured to shew that the expence far exceeded what had been stated to the House by administration, that the supplies voted would prove inadequate; that the estimate

fill short as they had been laid before the House; and that the real charge of the war for the current year remained unprovided for. He therefore moved, that a full and clear account of the total expense for the navy and army should be laid before the House, and he thought it would be found to amount to twelve millions. This is the best information we could collect and we hope it is in substance the meaning of the motion, but the gallery doors as usual were locked.

April 13. General Burgoyne carried with him 1,200 flat bottomed boats (all ready framed) to carry his army across the Lakes to penetrate into the back settlements of New-England.

April 19. Yesterday an express arrived at Lord Germaine's office from Gov. Tryon at New York, which was immediately sent to the King at Buckingham house.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, May 22.

On Monday Captain Tufts, in the Colony Schooner Defence, returned from a cruise, with a brigantine belonging to New York, that had been a whaling. The same day an English man of war and her tender appeared off; and yesterday morning Captain Turpin, in the Colony brig, Comet, with a large ship, a prize, hove in sight. The man of war had lain at an anchor off the bar all the preceding night, and as soon as the Comet and her prize appeared, weighed and gave chase; the wind being at S. W. and the man of war considerably to leeward, she could not come up with the Comet or her prize, both of which bore down for the bar; but unfortunately, the tide just then turning, and the prize ship drawing 17 feet water, it was found impracticable to bring her over, she was therefore run aground about 5 miles to the N. E. of fort Johnson. Capt. Tufts had, previous to this, gone down with an intention of affording all the assistance he could to bring off the prize, but likewise run aground and the tide falling prevented the Comet coming near her. The man of war taking advantage of these circumstances, sent her tender, full of men, to the prize, which had been abandoned, and set her on fire. She was the St. James, Capt. Wilson, and was bound from Jamaica to Bristol, with a very valuable cargo of rum, sugar, &c. all of which was entirely lost. A few random shot were exchanged between the man of war and the Defence; the Comet fired some guns at the tender, but, being at a considerable distance, it is supposed, without effect.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 22.

By express from South-Carolina, we learn, that on the 20th ult. two ships arrived safe at Charles-Town with arms and powder, one having on board 20,000 weight; they bring advice that the French are making great preparations for war, and have taken off the prohibition on the above mentioned articles. On the 21st instant Col. Muhlensberg's regiment, with a body of North Carolina forces, were within two days march of Charles-Town, ten leagues distant from which place lay General Clinton with 5000 of his troops, but had not attempted to land any men.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, May 30. "This day Capt. Alfred Moore came from Fort Johnston, and says all the English forces are gone on board, and upwards of 30 sail gone over the bar. They left behind them some blankets, with an intention, it is thought, of spreading some infectious disorder among us."

The last deserters from Lord Dunmore say, they still continue very sickly on board the fleet, as well as on shore, and are in expectation of a reinforcement soon from England, both of men and ships.

Last Thursday Capt. Barron took, and brought up to Jamestown, a transport ship with 200 Highlanders on board, being part of Fraser's battalion, mostly recruits, and part of the 42d regiment, or Royal Highland Watch. They were landed yesterday morning, and arrived here under a guard the same day. The transport had 16 wooden guns mounted; she was made prize of some little time before by the Congress privateer (as was also another transport that was in company with her) who took their officers from them, their arms and ammunition, and put on board ten hands to carry her into port; but being separated from the Congress in a gale of wind, the men overpowered those who had charge of the vessel, and were steering in search of Lord Dunmore. Upon sight of Capt. Barron's vessel they despatched a boat to him, with a sergeant, one private, and one of the men who were put on board by the Congress, to make inquiry; the latter (finding a convenient opportunity) informed Capt. Barron of their situation; upon which he boarded her, and took possession. They have been out about 7 weeks from Greenock, and sailed in company with a large fleet. The above men, it is said, are all that were contained in both transports; the officers, arms, and ammunition were put on board the other.

[This was one of the ships taken by Capt. Biddle, who put all the privateers on board her, and all the officers and their ladies on board the other.]

BOSTON, June 27.

Tuesday last arrived at Newbury Port in about ten days from Halifax, Captain Clarkson, who informs that General Howe with the troops, left that place the 10th of June, their destination kept an intricate secret; that no vessel was suffered to sail from thence till four days after; that no foreign troops had arrived when he left that place, and but about 900 to garrison it.

Sunday morning were discovered standing in for this harbour, twelve or thirteen sail of vessels, who have been playing on and off in a strange manner ever since. We hope in our next to give a good account of them.

The Eastern Post informs us, that another fleet was seen off Cape Ann yesterday.

Mr. Ebenezer Hancock of this town [brother to

the President of the Grand Congress] is appointed Deputy-Paymaster to the Continental troops in the northern department.

WORCESTER, June 28.

The Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assistants, and General Gaol Delivery, sat last week at Ipswich, in and for the county of Essex, and transacted business both of a criminal and civil nature, to the great joy and satisfaction of every true friend to his country, order, and civil society; it being the first under the auspices of our new government.

PROVIDENCE, June 22.

Wednesday last Capt. James Munro, of this port, in a letter of Marque sloop, arrived here from Hispaniola. On the 7th instant he retook two sloops, loaded with lumber, from Edentown, in North Carolina, which had been taken by the Astor frigate, and ordered to Antigua. Capt. Munro sent the prizes to Hispaniola, and has brought home with him a person taken on board of them, who calls himself a brother to the present Lord Cranston.

Wednesday last the officers taken by Capt. Biddle out of two transport ships from Scotland, arrived here, and have since been conducted to a place of safety in the country, as were also a number of officers belonging to the British navy, who have been confined for some time past.

We learn, that a frigate from Halifax has joined the Cæsar at Block-Island. They have taken a French sloop, and a ship, supposed to be one of the transports lately taken by the Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle.

Tuesday last one of the above mentioned frigates ran in with a small breeze, and fired two broadsides into the Columbus, Captain Whipple, as she lay becalmed near Newport, which killed one man, and cut some of her rigging. As soon as the wind struck the Columbus, Capt. Whipple, returned the compliment with a broadside, when the frigate heaved off.

Wednesday last Capt. Church arrived here from Hispaniola, with some powder and arms. In lat. 39, long. 69, 20, he spoke a sloop from New-York, William Turner, master, two days out, all well.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

The DECLARATION of the Deputies of Pennsylvania met in PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE at Philadelphia, June 24, 1776.

WHEREAS George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity, hath, by an accumulation of oppressions unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this, with the other American Colonies from his protection: And whereas he hath paid no regard to any of our remonstrances and dutiful petitions for redress of our complicated grievances, but hath lately purchased foreign troops to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the Savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the Negroes to imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unparalled by civilized nations; and moreover hath lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will shew us no mercy until he hath subdued us; and whereas the obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between the King and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the Colonists by the deposition and declaration of the said King, inasmuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country; and whereas not only the parliament, but there is reason to believe too many of the people of Great-Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us; and whereas the public virtue of this colony (so essential to its liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with, or dependence upon a crown and nation so lost to justice, patriotism and magnanimity;

WE THE DEPUTIES of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in FULL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE for forming a plan for executing the resolve of Congress of the fifteenth of May last, for suppressing all authority in this Province derived from the crown of Great-Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, DO in this public manner, in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, consent and authority of our constituents, unanimously declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress declaring the United Colonies FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES: Provided the forming the government, and the regulation of the internal police of this colony, be always referred to the people of the said colony; and we do farther call upon the nations of Europe, and appeal to the great Arbitrer and Governor of the empires of the world, to witness for us, that this declaration did not originate in ambition or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature by the oppressions and cruelties of the aforesaid King and Parliament of Great-Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us to preserve and establish our liberties, and transmit them inviolate to posterity.

Signed by order of the Conference, THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

in CONGRESS, June 3, 1776.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Assemblies, Conventions and Committees of Safety in the United Colonies, to fall upon the most effectual means of removing the stocks, grain and meal, from such parts of their respective colonies as are invaded, or are in imminent danger of being invaded by the enemy.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the Pennsylvania Packet, June 24. THE Tories have at length occupied their last post. They now acknowledge that independence is inevitable, but endeavour to persuade us that a formal declaration of it is unnecessary, and that we are already as independent as we can be of the crown of Britain. It is in vain to urge the advantages we shall derive in forming foreign alliances from an immediate declaration of independence. The campaign they tell us is commenced, and France cannot receive our manifesto time enough to help us before the next year. Be not terrified, ye poor creatures, with a word, nor put off the day any longer that is to exalt you to the rank of men. Your posterity will look upon it as the birth day of permanent liberty to this country.

Should an immediate declaration of independence take place, we shall then only have crossed the Red Sea of our difficulties. A wilderness will still be before us. We have been enslaved with European ideas, manners and laws. Hereditary right to power, titles, estates, &c. must all be laid in the dust before we can expect to establish, or reap the fruits of good government in the colonies.

You will be in danger, my dear countrymen, from men who will, and aim to unite the present contending parties in our province. Where men specify an object, but differ only in the means of obtaining it, there it is proper to reconcile them to each other, and whether gains are taken or not for this purpose, a coalition will always take place sooner or later between them. Many people who signed the Remonstrance, in a few years will embrace the present advocates for a free and independent government in their arms, and create the men who handed it to them. These people love liberty. They have only committed a mistake in the means of establishing it on a permanent foundation. Avoid only, my countrymen, a union with Tories and Crown Officers, who have shown themselves inimical to the measures of the Congress. Some of them will probably soon begin to bellow for independence. But be not deceived. They have delayed their repentance till the orders were given to drive away the cart. It is now too late for them to hope for a reprieve. They aim only to be continued in office. Remember the conduct of Queen Ann's Tory Ministry, who attempted to bring the Stewart family to the throne near thirty years after they were expelled from it.

I would by no means exclude men of property from the confidence of the people, provided they possess understanding, integrity and public spirit. But always remember that they derive no right to power from their wealth; and that a freeman worth only fifty pounds is entitled by the laws of our province to all the privileges of the first Nabob in the country. Remember the influence of wealth upon the morals and principles of mankind. Recollect how often you have heard the first principles of government subverted by the call of Cato, and other Catalines, to make way for men of fortune to declare their sentiments upon the subject of independence; as if a minority of rich men were to govern the majority of virtuous freeholders in the province. Honour, liberty and life (and these are the common portions of every freeman in Pennsylvania) are worth all the wealth in the world.

A WATCHMAN.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

The House Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay have laid an embargo upon all sorts of provisions from that colony, until the first day of November next, unless the same be laden on board any ship or vessel, with intent to supply the fleets and armies of the United Colonies; or the inhabitants of some other part or parts of that colony.

Last Thursday week the privateers Montgomery and Schuyler, of this port, retook and carried safe into a port to the eastward, two whaling brigs from Brazil, belonging to Nantucket, a schooner belonging to Cape Ann, with sugar and molasses, and a sloop from Rhode-Island, with lumber and flour.

On board one of the whalers, (Capt. Barker) came passenger, William Hallock, of the whaling brig Elliot, of this port, who on the 29th of May, was taken and carried into Antigua, having on board 250 barrels of oil, and gives us the following account, viz. That Capt. Helms, with 400 barrels was carried into Antigua also; and Capt. Jenkins, into Dominica, with 250 barrels; that Capt. Jagger with 400 barrels had got into Guadaloupe; and Capt. Darling with 400 barrels more, had arrived at St. Lucie; that Capt. Pinkham with 200 barrels was left on the Brazil coast, and he supposed all the other whalers were well.

One of the above mentioned vessels was taken by the Greyhound frigate, Captain Dickson, from Halifax for New-York, having General Howe on board. The ship sailed from Halifax the 9th of June, in company with a fleet of 130 sail.

On Sunday last, one of our Cruisers, on the south side of Long-Island, took a large Bermudian built sloop from Halifax, laden with enticing tools, &c. bound for this place; in which were a number of the Boston Refugees, among whom it is said, is Robert Auchmuty, Esq. late judge of the Admiralty at Boston, and brother to the Revd. Dr. Auchmuty, (of this city.)

Last Saturday arrived at the Hook (like the swarm of Locusts, escaped from the bottomless pit) a fleet said to be 120 sail of ships and vessels from Halifax, having on board General Howe, &c. sent out by the Tyrants of Great Britain, after destroying the English constitution there, on the pious design of enslaving the British Colonies and plundering their property at pleasure, or murdering them at once, and taking possession of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

On Monday about 1000 of them landed on the west end of Long-Island, but soon embarked again, and seeing a party of rifle-men, said to be about 1000, gave them three huzzas, which they returned with the Indian war whoop. On Tuesday morning some of them appeared coming up, and before night about 45 sail came above the Narrows, and anchored at and near the Watering Place, where they stayed about 30 cannon shot, of which we have not heard the occasion, and handed many of them

men, whom we could plainly see exercising and parading.

It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the Island, or to some of the neighbouring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on shore, except taking up a little bridge on the causeway between the Landing and the Highlands, at the Ferry. We hear General Mercer, with a detachment, was yesterday dispatched to watch their motions, and act as occasion might require.

[We are assured that Major Lamb, Capt. Oswald, and Capt. Barr, are prisoners on board this fleet.]

The Convention of Maryland have in effect declared for Independence, so that New-York is likely to be the last to do it, of the 13 Colonies.

[It was with much difficulty that the Printer has been able to publish any paper this week, his hands having been taken on public service. Therefore he hopes all omissions and defects will be readily excused.]

Just arrived from Philadelphia, and to be sold at Mr. Holt's Printing Office, at Mr. John Brown's, in Leary-Street, at Mr. John Anderson's Printing-Office, and at the Coffee-House. (Price 2s. 6d.)

THE FALL OF BRITISH TYRANNY,

OR, AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGICOMEDY, OF FIVE ACTS, containing twenty-five scenes, among which are the following, viz.

A pleasing scene between Roger and Dick, two shopkeepers near Lexington.

A scene, in which a deep moving scene is embodied of Doctor WARREN, &c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning before the battle of Bunker's Hill.

A humorous scene between the Sheriff and a Sailor on board a man-of-war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Bostonians, two sailors and the Cook, exhibiting the eloquence of the former, and the peculiar elegance of the latter, of Nephew, touching Tories, Conventions, and black Regulars, and between Lord Kildapper and the Bostonians.

A very black scene between Lord Kildapper, and Major Cadogan.

A religious scene between Lord Kildapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Boston, Admiral Tompkins, Rhode-Island, Mr. Caper, General Clinton, and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Proctor and Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boston, Mr. Caper, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c. &c.

With a Dedication, Preface, Address of the Guardians of Liberty to the Congress, Dramatic Persons, Prologue, Epilogue, and a song in praise of King Tommy, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic Performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment, to readers of every disposition. The whole comprised in seventy-three pages, octavo, and a new and beautiful type. A much admired performance. 4s 10

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY the 29th of June, in the morning, from the subscriber, MARY SMITH, a Scotch servant, between 27 and 28 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, her right shoulder considerably higher than the left; dark hair; had on when she went away, a homespun dress, a blue and white striped short gown, black bonnet, a pair of leather pumps almost new, yellow buckles, took with her one calico long gown, purple and white one short check gown, three check aprons, two shifts, three white handkerchiefs, one red cloak. Whoever apprehends the above runaway, and secures her in goal, so that I may have her again, shall receive the above reward from me.

HENRY WALKERS.

N. B. This supposed the above runaway is gone towards Philadelphia.

Rutledge Landing, New Jersey. 48-51

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 20th instant, a negro man named JACK, about 35 years of age, a square well built fellow, pretty black, speaks broken English, was born in Guinea, and has his country's marks, viz. scars across the middle of his forehead, towards his nose, and has lost one of his under fore teeth. He understands something of the brass foundry business, can handle the file very well, and it is supposed will endeavour to pass for a freeman. He took with him several sorts of clothes, viz. a light coloured cloth jacket without sleeves, a white flannel jacket with sleeves, a blanket coat, a brown fur coat, a short coat with sky blue lining, a pair of blue breeches, a pair of long tow trousers, a good beaver hat, and an old dition, a pair of black women's shoes, and placed upon work road buckles. He also carried off with him his master's gun, fired iron, but without bayonet, and a general broadsword, brass mounted. He is supposed to be skulking in the country, or among the troops, where several of his colour have been observed to be very fond of his company. Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers him to his master in New-York, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, besides all reasonable charges; and whoever shall confine him in any goal, giving due notice, so that his master may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded; and all persons are hereby forewarned not to conceal, harbour, or carry him off at their peril. JACOB WILKINS.

New-York, 29th June, 1776. 48-51

WHEREAS the wife of me the subscriber, Sarah Ward, has eloped from my bed and board; these are to forewarn any person, crediting her on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

YOUNG WARD.

Black-Hall, East New-Jersey, July 4, 1776.